"FATHER MORSE."

The Children's Tribute to the Genius and Moral Greatness of Their Adopted Father.

A Testimonial of the Telegraphers of the World.

HONOR UNTO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The Unveiling of the Statue of in honor of the day. At one o'clock one of the Professor Morse.

Immense Gathering of the People in Central Park.

Addresses by Governor Hoffman, William Cullen Bryant and the Mayor.

Enthusiastic Demonstration at the Academy of Music.

The most important event of the century found a fitting voice yesterday in the Central Park. There unent that could lead to the same goal, was no booming of cannon, no torcalight demonstrations of cannon, no torcalight demonstrations. stration, no gathering of the criminal class for deceptive show; but there was the undemonstrative outpouring of those chizens who are always, in all lands, their country's pride -namely, the intelligent statue of the hving Professor Morse yesterday was as consistent with the well-studied the very nature of the occasion there was nothing to excite the unintellectually vu gar. The celebration of the discovery and perfection of telegraphy was not an occasion on which the mass of those wno have become accustomed to derive their excitements from the records, punishment or gloriffcation of crone were included to devote a day to its appropriate recognition. More so yesterday than, persaps, on any previous day for many years mental New York, whether found in the chamber of the scientist or on the bench of the cobbler's stall, went out to a duty it owed to itself—to unveil the statue of Morse. Without knowingly getting even a snade above the intellectual atmosphere of the mass of New York, we mean to declare that there has never been an occasion wae), without catch-trade incitement, there has been a larger gathering of citizens—or men, women and children, whether citizens or not—than was gathered yesterday, under a noonday sun, to see the Morse statue unvelled.

ON EXPRADRDINARY OCCASIONS we have had complaints, ever and anon, that there was no hall large enough to accommodate the audience desiring to be present. There was no complaint of that kind yesterday. There was room enough, and room to spare, but the car was not framed for the work required by those in the outer lines. The addresses, given below, were listened to by all who could hear, and never was there an occasion when the compression of the human form gave a more perspiring declaration of desire to hear; and never was there an occasion when the superiority of the Herald over any human voice was more clearly exemplified than in the difference to-day between the millions who can quietly read what was spoken and the tens who could hear what was

During all the time devoted to fitting orations there was not a single occasion upon which the speaker could be fittingly charged with having violated the higher atmosphere of the august occasion. From the moonday tribute attending the unveiling of the statue in Central Park to the conclusion of the later evening demonstrations there was nothing which could warrant the declaration that the occasion had been used r ulterior effect. The addresses from Governor Hoffman, William Cullen Bryant, Mayor Hall and the others were purely pertinent to the great oc asion, and were therefore well received. At no time have the deservedly prominent men of the city and country found themselves in attendance upon a public occasion when they could more fittingly have said. "I am here as a duty; the dignity of the occasion finds its assertion not in my presence, but in the event which caused it to be." And all that still but speaking nature, touched by art, could add to the appropriateness of the demonstration was but the clean ut sward the rich, green spruce, the oak and exotics now flourishing there; an evidence that Nature's hand was upraised in the work, and that springtime bloomed and was glad. These were the conditions, these the associations, these the surroundings which marked the event of yesterday.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE. whose name is now so thoroughly ide itilied, as its inventor, with the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, was born in Charlestown, Mass. on the 29th of April, 1791. For a time reaching far beyond the memory of most of our readers he was poor and naknown to the world at large. His father was a elergyman in Charlestown. The Rev. Jededian Morse, D. D., aided to his clerical duties the preparation of a geography, which is identified to-day with his name. The work sold well, as it deserved to sell, and when we find that the author was enabled to send his now immortaltzed son to Yale College commencement, we are at hoerty to suppose that that ability came from the sale of the geography in other States, rather than preaching the Gospel in New England. Professor Morse graduated at Yale College in the class of 1810: then nineteen years of age. His first indication of preference for employment was a love of paintof preference for employment was a love of painting, which induced his relatives to give him a season in Europe for the perfection of his studies in the art to which he inclined. While abroad he met with some success, mostly in classical subjects, for one of which he secured the gold medal, with complimentary declarations, from the Society of Arts. Having gratified his desire for travelling he, in 1815, returned to his native land, located in Boston, where, finding appreciation of the fine arts somewhat duly he turned from the classical faces of the ancients to those of the Boston men. He met with a cheering success. There were many wealthy men

tion of the fine aris somewhat dail, he nurned from the classical faces of the ancients to those of the Boston men. He met with a cheering success. There were many weathy men in Boston, and hearly all of them preferred paying a good round sum for their own face to the very finest angel with wings that Professor Morse could paint. As a portrait painter he was a success, but having a taste for "high art," he, in 1825, determined to locate himself in New York and bursue his calling here. Soon after his arrival his love for art induced him to form a DRAWING ASSOCIATION, from which grew the present National Academy of Desigh, a now flourishing institution here. For many years he continued to be its president, and, in 1827, he delivered the first course of lectures on the fine arrs ever delivered here, But it was white a student of Yaie that his mind received the incitement which terminated in the grand invention with which his name is combined. Under the lectures of Professor Benjamin Silhman he became familiar with all that was then known on the subject of electricity and electrical movements. Even then, however, but little was known. The only batteries were the pile of volta, of Cruikshank, and the Controlme des Tassoc, Learning all that was to be learned from Sillman he subsequently attended a course by Professor Dana, in which all that a mind talented in forecast could indicate, was learned by Suddent Morse. It was here, as is declared, that he saw the first electro-magnet ever snown in this country, and which is now in his possession. After he saw the first electro-magnet ever snown in this country, and which is now in his possession. After the saw the first electro-magnet ever snown in this country, and which is now in his possession. After the saw the first electro-magnet ever snown in this country, and which is now in his possession. After the intensity of application. It was not then, as now, that homeward trip, and when he had arrived the continued the study with an intensity of application. It was not the

and adapted the train of wheels to the rate of movement required for the ribbon of paper."

BY THESE MEANS,
and by a multitude of other rude contrivances, he perfected his instrument, and, as is now well known, after great trouble, trial and vexation of spirit, he succeeded in inducing Congress to vote an appropriation of \$30,000 for an experimental line from families to Washington. During his years of gelay, occasioned by lack of means himself and lock of michigence and interest in Congress, he was very sorely tried. That he finally succeeded, however, is well known, and the result of his success is every day shown to the civilized world. Thus successful, after uniting effort, always modest, as genius always is, he yesterday was the honored among the honored, and was ranked by the voice of God and people with a nobinity that is so divine in its portent that it cannot fade and can never be taken away.

THE EXCURSION ON THE R VER.

and about a dozen ladies responded to the invitation of the Messrs. Tillotson to enjoy a trip on the river Favonia ferryboats, which had been engaged for the occasion, came to the foot of chambers street and took on board the cargo of excussionists and started up the North river some distance, then turned and went round Governor's Island, taking the East river, coming back again and going down the bay a short way. A fine brass band enlivened the spirits of those on board, and in the intervals

of the musicials a number of prominent gentlemen, who had come there for the purpose, made orations suitable to the occasion. Mr. Erastus Brooks reviewed the alstory of telegraphy and other purely American inventions. He showed the effect of the productions of the Yankee mind on the foreign nations of the earth. He ealogized highly the protession of telegraphic operator, and recommended the members of that calling to pursue their line with A DEEP AND THOROUGH INTEREST.

as there was scarcely another profession on the Con-

Some vocal and instrumental pausic followed and Mr. Charles Mackintosh was brought forward to address the assemblage. He said he had been a telegraph operator himself, and he felt a fraternal interest in the craft. For many years he had and the moral section of the population. In every worked the instrument, and although he had now important particular the unveiling of the given up the active pursuit of the profession he always kept

A KINDLY PLACE IN HIS HEART proprieties of the event as have been any for old memories. There were more men in the of the demonstrations within the recorded past. In United States holding high positions to-day who had risen from the grade of telegraph operator than there were from any other profession in the country. The work requires a man of intelligence, clearcade lines and constant watchfelness, well edu-ted and sober, and it was not astonishing that ich men frequently soared above the common

following resolutions were offered by James

telegraphic exertsionists by acclamation:

Ecolyed, That our thanks are tendere to Mesara L. G.
Thiotson & Co. for the complimentary excussion given to the
telegraphic profession upon the occasion of the inamucation
of the states of Professor S. F. B. Moss, in their characters
kid, queeroms and alberal manner.

Resolved, That we recognize in this the evidence of Mr.
Thiotson's loyally to the profession of which he was for so
many years an able and honorable member, and congratutace him, as well as ourselves, that in this, as in other
natters, the name of Tillotson and success are synonymous,
iconved. That we also return our thanks to the attacks
of fillotson a Co.'s establishment for their unremitting exertions to make this a satisfactory and creditable affair to all
parties solved. That copies of these resolutions be furnished to essand that they be published in the $f = g \cdot a_j A \cdot r$ and

ENVEILING THE STATUE AT CENTRAL PARK.

Speeches by Governor Hoffman, William Calieu Frynat, A. Gakey Hall, Cyrus W. Field and Others.

The glerious weather of yesterday afternoon, with its genial warmth and cooling breeze, attracted many thousands to Central Park. There, over the soft green grass, under the trees, among the flowers, and anon down the broad gravelied walks, they wandered, listening to the music on the Mall with just as much uninterrupted pleasure as if no very significant event were taking place in their vicinity. No one can quarrel with this exercise of the privileges of the individual, but the ca ual remark of a strolling young gentleman to his iriend he had just met, "They're inaugurating a statue to somebody on the top of that httle hill there," reminds one of the conversations among the gand as on the boulevards during the Parisian emeute of 1832, as reported by Victor Hugo

in "Les Miserables." "What's the news?"

"Ah! they're fighting again this morning." Notwithstanding the apathy of these butterfly Bourbons at least ten thousand persons gathered inventor unvelied. It had been brought in the moraing from the foundry, at half-past seven o'clock, and placed upon its pedesial. It stood in the angle patween the two small stands for the invited gues s, and was wrapped in the folos of the Stars and Stripes. As before intimated, it is erected on an em nence, a little south of the Casino and near the Drive. It faces toward Fifth avenue, and stands a little in advance of a bugaelm which furnishes an agreeable background. The ban d from Governor's Island was in attendance, and played a selection of national airs. Upon the platform to the left of the statue were about fifty ladies; on the one to the right were gathered a number of prominent gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned Governor Hoffman and staff, General McQuade, General Johnson and Colonei Ward, Governor Claflin, of Massachusetis; his Honor Mayor Hail, William Orton, Judge Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, R. H. Pickett, Marshall O. Roberts, Commissioner Agnew, Wilson G. Hunt, Cyrus W. Field, General T. r. Eckert, William Cullen Bryant, C. H. McCormick, General James G. Wilson and Rev. Stephen H. Typg. hortly after four o'clock Governor HOFFMAN clear voice:-

arose and made the following remarks in a full, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We are met to witness the completion of a statue erected in honor of an American citizen who is still living. In the most conspicuous and the most beautiful of the public grounds of the chief city of this Western Remisphere this statue of Samuel F. B. Morse shall stand for ages. The enduring material of which it is made may, in the long lapse of time, crumble; yet his name will not be lost to the memory of man. By his own works he has secured for it immortality. So long as language lasts it will be spoken and honored. The faculty of speaking is the gift whereby God has lavored man above his other creatures. By it we are enabled to utter to our neighbor our wants, our sufferings, our sympathies, every idea and feeing which arises within us. Anxious to pay to his memory its highest honors, the world has sought, during all instory, to discover the name of the myearth of the alphabet. By means of it we were empowered to speak to the eyo as well as to the ear, and to transport to the most remote parts of the earth the utterances of mind and heart, in visible and issting form. Hours, days, weeks, months may elapse before that which we would have spoken to our absent friends, if at our side, can reach its destination; but, thanks to the alphabet, it reaches them, at last, fresh and in perfect keeping. The Creator blessed man by giving him the power of language; and through the alphabet in written utterances; and by it we speak to generations yet unborn. Centuries and centuries passed away, and this great expansion of the means of intelligent communication was aqual. In our day a new cra has dawned, Again for the second time in the history of the world the power of language is increased by human agency. Thanks to Samuel F. B. Morse, men speak to one another now, though separated by the width of the earth, with the lightning's speed and as it standing face to face. (applause.) If the inventor of the electric telegraph. We intend that, so far as in us lies, the men who come after us shall be at no lo LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-We are met to witness the completion of a statue erected in honor of an American citizen who is still living. In the most

should be our leader on this occasion in paving a just tribute to one who is his friend, and who, like himself, has, from the pursuits of private life, cast real and enduring lustre upon the American name!

As the Governor resumed his seat the hand played the witer is not presented his seat the hand played the witer is not presented his seat the hand played the witer is not of the mag, displayed the states to the admiration of all present. A tu militous and protonsed cheer burst torth as the venerable features me their gaze. The statud has already been the features me their gaze. The statud has already been the triple of the result of the right arm is somewhat cumbrous-looking in his folds and the position of the right leg is not very eavy, but taken a together it is a credit to the young artist, Mr. Pickett. When the appliance had subtracted the proton of the right leg is not very eavy, but taken a together it is a credit to the young artist, Mr. Pickett. When the appliance had subtracted to the day, Mr. William Cullen Bryant.

Mr. But Nary's Specif.

There are two lines in the poem of Dr. Johnson on the vanity of Human which who have passed into a proverby—
Second of arms rose the tardy bear.

Second of arms rose the tardy bear.

It is our good fortune to escape the censure implicit in these lines. We come together on the occasion of raising a status, not to buried but to living mer.—to a great discoverer who yet sits among us, a witness of nonors which are but the wind of the public grait discoverer who yet sits among us, as witness of nonors which are but the wind of the public grait discoverer who yet sits among us, as witness of nonors which are but the wind of the public grait discovery to come. (Appliance,) Yet we cannot congratulate ourselves the public grait discovery in this manifestation of the public grait discovery to come. (Appliance,) Yet we cannot congratulate ourselves and the public grait discovery in the long translation of the public grait discovery in the land of the public grait discovery in the land of the public grait discovery in the manufacture of the public grait discovery in the public grait of the public g messages in their most abbreviated form. The inventor, however, saw further than we all, and I think never lost coarage. Yet I remember that some three or four years after this he said to me with some despondency:—"Wheatstone in England and Steioned in Bavaria, who have their electric telegraphs, are afforded the means of bringing forward their methods, while to my invention, of earlier date than theirs, my country seems to show no favor." He persevered, however, and the doubts of those who flexitated were finally dispelled in 1844 by the establishment of a telegraph on his plan between Washington and Baltimore. France and other countries of the European Continent soon adopted his invention and vied with each other mrewariing him with honors. The indigrence of his coantrymen, which he could not be acutely feel, gave place to pride in his growing fame, and to-day we express our admiration for his genius and our grantingle for the benefit as has conjected upon the world by creeting his statue. It may be said, I know, that the civilized world is already full of memorials which speak the ment of our friend and the granden and utility of his invention. Every telegraphic attition is such gentus and our gratified for the benefit he has conierred upon the world by creeding his statue. It
may be said, I know, that the civilized world
is already full of meanorials which speak
the merit of our ricend and the grandeur and utility
of his invention. Every telegraphic action is such
a memorial; every message seal from one of these
stations to another may be comined among the
honors paid to ans hame. Every telegraphic wire
string from post to post, as it hums in the windmurmors his culogy. (Applatuse.) Every sheaf joi
wires laid down in the deep sea, occupying the octtom of soundless abyses, to which amana sight has
never penetrated, and carrying the exercise of the
continged whin the bursten of human thought, from
continent to continent, from the old world to the
new, is a testimomal to his greatness. Nor are these
waming in the sounders of he land. Telegraphic
ines crossing the oreadan of our continent, climbing
hills, descending tho vatiety, threading mountain
passes, silently proclaim the great discovery and Its
author to the utrafiabited descrit. Even now there
are plans for putting a gradle of telegraphic stations
around the globe, when in all probability will never
be disused, and will convey a knowledge of his
claims on the graditude of markind to milions who
will never see the statue erected to-day. Thus the
latin inscription in the charch of its Fani, in London, reterring to sir Christopher Wrent, its architect:—"If you would belied his faire the great globe
itself has become als monument. (Applause.) Alf
this may be said, and lait this would be undenlably
true; but our natural instituets ere not thus satisfied,
it is not the name of a ben-since the great globe
itself has become als monument. (Applause.) Alf
this may be said, and lait this would be undenlably
true; but our natural instituets are not thus satisfied.
It is not the name of a ben-since to mere, whenever
it is possible, the visible presentment of his face
and form to and use in keeping the hide of his
worth before our mind

city of New York.

MAYOR HALL'S SPEECH.

Although Morse lives New York ensurines him.
She commemorates him as the scientific associate of her departed Futton, whose statue must before long from yonder observatory height overlook the rivers first conquered by steam. One Middle State city

loves to remember now ner citizen Franktin modestly passed the portais of the temple of electrical science; a Southern city how her citizen Whyney developed a cotton emptre; a Western city how her citizen McCormack presented to agriculture its greatest boon, and adjacent Eastern cities gracefully recall how their citizens Morton and Jackson biessed humanity; and how Ellas Howe lightened the toil of the poor. The genius of these Americans changed the atmosphere of social line, which now is not in any aspect the same as it was the first generation of this Union. Their of a bessed food, raiment and locomotion. The same as it was the first generation of this Union. Their of a bessed food, raiment and locomotion. The same as the same first generation of the citizen Morse put all those inventions into worselvide service, and is less bringing together all the peoples who were dispersed at the Tower of Babel. The city of New York pledges herself to the donors, who make her their trustee, to guard with pride this statue of her honored chizen—of him who achieved indeed enumence among her artists, and won respect and love in her social life before he was awarded those special honors which the civilized world now reader him, and which this day's cere monies so appropriately emphasize. (Appause.)

The Charican amonnect man Mr. Cyrus W. Fleld would read a number of despatches he had received.

Mr. Field on rising was received with three

Mr. Field on rising was received with three cheers, and said:—Profesor Morse resided at Morristown, N. J., and from theuce a despatch comes to

Wilson G. Hunt:-Wilson G. HUNT:— Please present my sincere regrets to Professor Mors: and to your commutee that I am usable to be present to-day, having just reached home from the Santh. I should be delighted to contribute in any way to the honor of so great and good an American.

GEORGE F. RANDOLPH, Governor of New Jersey.

I bave another despatch from a neighboring village, London, dated June 10, two minutes particles P. M. (Laughter.) It was reserved here at five minutes to four:—

Fig.10. Certical Park :
To the name to the Anglo-American Company I feet prout to jets in doing honor to Protessor alorse, who makes on ig by contribute to the after comment of teographing and facilitating instantaneous communication between discrementations of the world.

Here is a letter from the President of the United States, dated at another whare, Long Branch, June 6. (Cheers and languater):
JAMES D. REID, EEG., Chairman Morse Telegraph Committee:-

DEAM SIX. I am just in receipt of your invitation on behalf of 10,000 tole graphic laborers to us present on Satur lay next at the inauguration of the statue in honor of Professor Morse. Plans made precious to the receipt of your invitation will prevent my acceptance but do not prevent my appreciation of the service a rendered to selence and the wants of commerce, trade and travel by the distinguished man in whose honor you meet. Your obedient serving U.S. GRANT.

A long prayer was now recited by Rev. S. II.
Tyng, after which the Doxology was sung and the
assemblage dispersed, after flagering awhile around
the statue to get a good look as it.

AT THE ACIDEMY OF MESIC.

The Telegraphic Despatches and Responses-Speeches by Dr. Loring, General Banks and Others-Professor Morse's Farewell

Address. unveiling and dedication of the Morse statue in the Central Park in the afternoon had a most fitting accompanies and giorious consummation at the Academy of Ausic in the evening. The preparations for the closing ceremonies of the day were on a scale which, as announced, must have kept the thousands who assembled last evening at the Academy in reserve for the occasion, withholding them from attending the statue ceremonies proper. In view of the incl. known a week ago, that tickets for every seat in the spacious building had been disposed of it is needless to say that the audience was perhaps the largest, and, in view of the object which brought them together, might be fairly classed as the most intellectual, that had ever assembled within the walls of the Academy. The day's work so auspiciously commenced was, indeed, brought to successful fruition last evening, and all who participated in or witnessed these closing proccedings must have retired with the conviction that it was well for them to be there-ill raising a monu ment to the real Puck, who, to less than even the fabled forty minutes, has put a "girdle round about the earth." bringing into communication with each other in less than that time the most distant peoples and nations of the globe.

The Committee of Arrangements managed all the duties devolving upon them in a most admirable manner-the Academy, from the opening of the doors, filling up to repletion without the slightest . perceptible noise or interruption or disappointment on the part of any. For this perfectness of arrangement Mr. Reld is deserving of prominent and honorable mention.

THE PLATFORM

was, of course, occupied by some of our most prominent citizens, with worthy representatives from other States, men best known in the walks of trade, business and commerce, whose interests are firmly linked not only with the peace and prosperity of our own land, but which hinge in a vital manner upon international county all over the world. Recognizing in the invention and applicato do honor to the distinguished American whose genius and done so much towards and bids fair to realize the Divine promise, "Peace on earth and good will to man." Until that happy time arrives, when the sword will not be postically only, but in reality, turned into the reaping book, it will ever be pleasant to behold the men of war alting in the great work which is to make peace permanent and war impos-tole. Among many gallant generals and officers who were on the platform was to be seen occupying a front seat, as he had often been seen in the baitle's front, General Banks, of Massa huseit. Near 11m sat General Jefferson C. Davis, the cutiant commander of the old Fourteenth Army corps.

THE RECEPTION given to the venerable man in whose honer the day's demonstrations were held was as enthusiastic as well could be. Cheers from the gentiemen and waying of white nandkerchiefs by the ladies greeted him as he cutered, and these were kept up for a considerable time. In the front of the platform was the speaker's stand, on either side of which was a magnificent vase of flowers. THE OPENING.

Exactly at the nour set down in the programme the Chairman, Mr. Orton, opened the proceedings by calling on the Rev. Howard Crosby, who offered up a brief prayer.

Mr. William Orron then came forward and de-

hvered the introductory address.

DR. LORING'S ADDRESS.

Dr. LORING then delivered a speech, from which

DR. LORING'S ADDRESS.

Dr. LORING then delivered a speech, from which we make the following extracts:—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In attempting to discharge the duty which your committee has assigned me this evening I am oppressed and weighed down by the magnitude of the occasion and of the subject set apart for my consideration. This is not an hour for discussion, but for congratulation rather, for joy, for gratitude to God that the has endowed one of his children with faculities capable of unfolding the mystories of this creation and of calling upon the great hidden forces of nature to do man's bidding, in the high and holy work of advancing that intellectual and moral and material condition which, when secured, will real the subime design, fixed when the created of one blood all men to dwell on the face of the carth. There is neither wisdom nor knowledge nor eloquence equal to the simple fact before us—to that achievement of our own day which sends the thought and sentiment of this assembly throbbing in an matant throughout the civilized world, and calls around the distinguished inventor a grateful mutitude, of every kindred and name and tongue under neaven—a congregation which no man can number. The most appropriate topic to-night is the invention still—and now it came to pass; the most delightful spectacle is the venerable form of Morse himself, calling not on us asone, but actualiring millions about him; the most deponent word is the click of that hitle institument, whose votce goes hence to Catagy and furthest lind, and proclaims to all who have cars to hear every new-born joy and sorrow, and victory and defect, and converting a continent into a mere pleasure ground for friends whom no distance can now divide. Sir, I would have ears to hear every new-born joy and sorrow, and vicery and decat, and converting a continent into a mere pleasure ground for friends
whom no distance can now divide. Sir, I would
not expect too mach. But i ask this distinguished
assembly who are with me on this platform, men
who have given our country a high renown in aris,
science, and ictiers—I ask them to remember
the power of great attainment to secure the
attention, and win the affection of mankind.
How the scholars and philosophers of the ancient
days drew all men about them, and made their age
immortal: How Raphael and Michael Angelo set
an age of arti How Shakspeare and Milton fixed an
era of letters! How the Furnan planted his great
protest on the shores of Flymouth; and how there
has sprang up generation after generation of men
from his time to our own, whose work in establishing a leatblic of human freedom and equality has
warmed the hearts of the people and weaked the
grasp of the tyrant. If cannot be possible, then,
that the achievements of scientific hivestigation, applied to man's mental and material condition, and
especially to human intercourse, can fall to occupy
his best thought and call for the highest en-leavor.
While every important public even reaches instantly
the popular car and a pepular response is as instantly given, the general mind must be powertunly
drawn towards those things which concern most
immediately the weifare and prosperity of the community. For the benefit of thade, commerce, interchange of thought, all the arts of peace, are the
great inventions for transport and communication
especially designed, and so long as the condition of

the markets throughout the world is known hourly at the great centres of trade, and the last declaration of the statesman and the newest thought of the scholar are borne to the ends of the earth almost as soon as utered, it must be the industry and thought of the world which receives the largest share of our attention. Under cultivation like this the popular demand is that war, if it comes at all, shall be short and decisive, and that peace shaft be long and honorable. And then, sir, what a world-wide traterally this constant communication naturally creates! The chilling indusnes of time and distance are all gone. Yesterday's disasters, wherever they may have occurred, thrill and pain us to-day, as a message of sorrow from our nearest neighbor. All mystery and doubt with regard to passing events and their influences are ended; the events occur, are received, weighed, set down in a moment, and in a moment we pass on to like next. Nations are brought to each other's thresholds—and Ambass dors can unter each day the voice of the government to which they letting, and communicate the reply from that to which they are sent. The boundaries of States and empires may remain the same; their tongues may chiler, their social and civil conditions very; but unlied as they are into an international communicity intimate with each other's wants and necessities and interests, how can they long remain autagoons let. No, sir; quarrels between nations are tast becoming family quarrels, attended by all the ruln and misfortune which mentally follow such unhappy dissensions. interests, how can they long remain autagons leven, o, sir; querrels between nations are tast becoming family quarrels, attended by all the rula and mistorium which usually follow such unhappy dissensions. And those relations are fast becoming so minmare that the doctrines and institutions of the wisest and best and most vigorous must in the end prevail. I beseve, as I know you all do, that the successful valor of our sons on the battle fields of the rebells a not only gave us a country, but also gave that country power to demand right and justice from all its brethren in the family of nations. But I also believe that we owe much to the constant interchange of thought and interest to the daily intercourse between the leading min so fingle ad and America, for that condition of mutual respect and regard which has led her on to justice and fairness, and us on to peaceable and h norship arbitration. And now. Mr. Prosident, I deare to express my thanks to your committee for the opportunity they have given me to participate in these proceedings, with all their brilliant associations. In the short space of this allotted to each one or us I could only other upon the threshold of the great theme assigned me. Leaving it, therefore, to be explored as it describes by an intelligent community, I congratual the great the great theme assigned me. Leaving it, therefore, to be explored as it describes on of Massachusetts, born beneath the shadow of that shaft which records the early valor and patriotism of that ancient commonwealth; and I congratuate that son upon the di tineton he has achieved, and upon the respect and extern which want upon him, as upon all the good and just, amidst the shadows which fail upon the evening of life.

Dr. G. W. Sampson addressed the autlence on "The Telegraph, Literature and Journalism."

lice.

Dr. G. W. Sampson addressed the audience on "The Telegraph, Literature and Journalism."

THE DESIGNATION FROM THE MEETING STONED BY PROPERSOR MORSE.

Miss Sadie E. Cornwe'l senethe following despetch

Miss Sadte E. Cornwe'l sent the following despetch to all the cattes and towns in the United States on an instrument used on the Enditmore and Washington line many years ago:

Professor Morse sends greeting to those of the desgraphic fratering throughout the world. "diory to do not in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men."

Professor Morse took the instrument and attached his signature to the despatch, as given below. A few minutes later the following responses were received:

FROM MILWAUKEE.

ceived:—

FEON MILWARKER.

Miwankes sends greeting. The heavens declare the glory of God. The dramann showeth His anantwork. Day acto day utterest the speech and night into night showeth the knowledge; your lines have gone out broughout all the carth and your words to the end of the world.

carth and your words to the end of the world.

FEOM JACHESONVILLE, FLA.

Greeting. The glory of God, whose hand furnishes the lightning, is only greater than the glory of this was has made the lightning the sorvant of man.

W. H. HELSS, General Superintendent I, O. Cable Co.

The Montreal Telegraph Company rejoices that Professor Morse is securing in his Pitchne the acknowledgments and benefits of the value to the world of his great discovery.

May be long enjoy them. HUGH ALLEN, President.

FEOM TORONTO.

May be long enjoy them. HUGH ALLEN, President.

The telegraph fraternity of Untario congratulate Professor Morse, and test that the status to-day invested may prove an incentive to genius for all time to come.

H. P. DWIGHT, General Superintendent.

PROM QUEEEC, CANADA.

Quebec congratulates Professor Morse on to day's event
E. POPE, Manager.

E. POPE,
A thousand fashing wires to-picht
a cet in one or out—grant, councit te
Ant over them, with the lighting's pen
We write our fasher Morse to greet,
And cheft, a circuit form which far
Excess electrician's art.

Affection a battery runs the line,
Ex. h "cup" a telegrapher's neart;
Rey exting stations there are none,
I miroken flows the electric scream
That bears you this eventful night
Our love, our reverence, our c-teem.
CHICAGO OFFICE.

FROM WASHINGTON.
May the God of Storms bless you and make your path on this Earth at squashine. After this Earth peace.
ALBURT J. MEYER,
Brigadier General, Culef Signal Service United States Army.

Him whose lightings have callghtened the world, whose ways are in the sen, whose paths are in many waters—To Morse the telegraphers of New Orleans of of their congratuations. For the fractority. DAVID FLANNERY.

Intions. For the traignity.

The Old Colony sea is you joyous and kindly greeting, has your launch be ever green as the memory of the Fathers and your frame as chatting as Old Plymouth Rock.

Enough Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky whose jurists near a quarter of a century since free vindicated voor legal title against all presenders to the immerial tame as the inventor of the electric telegraph, today promptly replaces to see the whole civilized world in altranton of her judgments of manning and enthusiastically award you a place among the noblest herefacious of mankind. So as is colour extent.

LOUISVILLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The capital o, the nation, the seems of his earliest triumphs, rends greeting to the father of the telegraphic fraternity. May The capital o, the nation, the scene of his capital triumphs, sends greating to the finther of the telegraphic traternity. May the "carcuit" of his fame thus completed never be broken.

On tehall of this office allow me to compratulate you and your assistants upon the success of Professor Morse's feat, it passed south on every wire, and I have two registered capitals taken in presence of the whole newspaper representatives at the capital.

C. A. TINKER.

To General T. T. EOKERT, Superintendent.

sentatives at the capital.

To General T. T. EGNERT, Superintendent.

FROM FIHLADRIFFILM.

The world's great benefactor—Professor Morse—famous in art, distinguished in photography and immortalized in the tecgraph.

ABRAHAM BOCARDUS, President.

FROM CHARLISTON, S. C.

From the far South we send tack the kindly greeting of our father in te egraphy, and with our brothers of the North, least and West university in making up the directive frame to him whose genius devised and whose patient energies worked out this the grandest invention of the nincitenth century.

JOHN D. EASTERLEN, Manager.

FROM OTEAMA, ONTABLE.

The operators of the equital of the Dominion congratulate the Father of the Telegraph on the manguration of his statue, and trust be may be appared many years to look with just pride an that token of the exteen and affection of his numerious delegraphic children.

N. W. BETHUNE, Manager.

The telegraphers of the Pacific coast send greeting and the hearilest congratulations to the Father of the Telegraph.

EMP SAN PLANOISCO.

All honor to the inventor of the electric telegraph. He needs no monument of brass or bronze to perpetuate his memory. It will live while the electric telegraph, PA.

FROM MEMPRIS.

As an elect Egypt accrediced to the statue of Mempon the

memory. It will live white the electric telegraph keeps pace with time.

FROM NEWPING.

As ancient Espy taccredical to the statue of Memora the positic oner of giving oracles to the Nile ?) by herabling the Sun in his coming with strains of sweetest melody, we of modern Memphis may congratuate yourself that the statue of Intelligence and Truth goes to all the generations that that are to succeed up. In the spirit the telegraph realt of Memphis most heart in contractulate you, sir, on the inauguration of the Morse improving the telegraphers of Cheinaut rejoice that Professor Morse lives to witcess the honor this day conferred upon him, and express the hope that he may be spared many years to see the future triumples of the "art communicative."

TEOM HAVANA.

CINCINNATI OPERATOR.

AL ILLERTEO PROFISSOR MORSE—
El contro telegraphico de la Palsona recibe con estusiasmo el telegranua que so sirve deriquile al tininente Professor Morse, anigo de la humanidad y de la civilización debe llamaras des de hoy el mundo científico rues sin el rando de la fama sin los alardes patrioticos de la politicanal estridente fragor de las combates habels dado a la humanidad y el civilización magores das de lumarcialibe. Gioría que otras estimatos de professor das de lumarcialibe. Gioría que otras estimatos de professor de la cordial felicitación que en numbre del enterpo telegraphico Cubano os derige el DE ARANTANE.

THE TELEGRAPH AS A NATIONAL DEFENCE. General BANKS being called upon, advanced to the front of the platform and proceeded to address the front of the platform and proceeded to address the assemblage. He said:—The first Emperor Napoleon had been described by one of his contemporaries as sitting under a cover during the operation of one of his great campaigns with his watch in one hand, the other deep in the pocket appropriated to his shuff, his whole soul absorbed in receiving reports and giving orders, till the critical homent when his trops moved in the direction he had ordered, and he received the information his soul so coveted, that an important position had been gained, an outpost carried or a prominent height won by the corps designated, on receiving which information his watch was returned to his pocket, he discussed his souf, talked pleasantly, even jecosely, with his officers and waited with perfect confidence the result of the contest. The jortunes of the day had been talked pleasantly, even jecosely, with his officers and waited with perfect confidence the result of the contest. The fortunes of the day had been decised, the battle won, the enemy annihilated and the victory completed at the very moment he had placed the troops in the besition assigned to them. It was said that Napoleon should be classed after the great captains.—Alexander and Hatmibal—the third on the list of great captains. There, the historian, places him second only to Hannibal, but certainly the greatest soldier of his age. His armies were not organized according to the military ideas of the age, when every corps was an independent body, with separate supports of arillery and cavairy. There was but one chief in his army. His army was in fact but one corps, with its arillery and cavairy, which, at the critical moment, he hurled as a thunderboli against the position of the enemy. The improvements made by Napoleon in the science of war as practised by Alexander and Hannibal entitle him to be rauked as a discoverer in the science of war. His genius as a general was almost supernal, and yet in the execution of his plans he frequently exhibited the capacity of ordinary men. It was his universal practice to inspect his forces on the eve of great occasions. When able to do this, his armies were invincible: but when unable to do this, then his armies were commanded by himself, when he entered upon the campalins of victory awatee him. His victories were won only when his armies were commanded by himself. When he entered upon the campaigns of Egypt and Spain and Russia his power waned and his empire was overthrown. He no longer wared watch in hand counting the moments when his eagle sadvanced to victory;

bis sceptre was broken—his power had departed. Nanoleon wanted alone the electric telegraph to make him a name and fame which would have stool alone in the annals of war. He said bimself he would have energed the face of the world but for the capture of his fact watte he was in Egypt. Nothing in history better flustrates the almost supernal importance of the telegraph as an instrument of war than the wars of Napoleon. Nothing shows better than these the almost suter neplessness of the great commander without the aid of the telegraph. Soldlers in all ness have endeavered to solve the great problem of telegraphy. The Roman generals commander without the war path communicated by beacon lights from mountain top to mountain top. Long after the hyenton of the electric telegraph the sight corps of our own army employed flars by day and torched by night to convey information from post to post. All now know that the alstoole works while guite along the Potomac, "were first transmitted by means by night to convey mischallon from post to post, All now know that the distorte words "All is quiet along the Potomac," were first transmitted by means of mags during the day and by torches at night—from Sogar Leaf Mountain, in Maryland, and thence to the capital. The words came to be used in levily, but the simple information was awaited with anxious hearts at the capital. The first practical use of the telegraph is was during the Austronautic was of the telegraph in was during the Austronautic was in the mismalages gained by the allies were through the application of the telegraph and railways. In the late France-German war every important event from the decirculation of war to the deciration of peace was ambounced by the telegraph, and all the combinations of the vicerious dermans were threeted by the telegraph. But it was the germa of our great countryman here—(applicae)—that caabled the victors to accomplish those great results. was announced by the lelegraph, and all the combinations of the victorials bermans were directed by the telegraph. But it was the genus of our great countryman here—(applause)—that enabled the victors to accomplish those great results, auralianses and Charsepots and brecensloaders are dangerous in traments, but the deadlest wearon of all is the telegraph, in our own memorane struggle the telegraph played a most important and patriotic part. The telegraph bound together tup loyal states, aroused the chargies of the people and excited in the hearts of civilians and soldlers the spirit of great achievement—all bound together by an electric nerve which inspired them with confidence and courage and led the state of the people and excited in the hearts of civilians and soldlers the spirit of great achievement—all bound together by an electric nerve which inspired them with confidence and courage and led the spirit of great achievement—all bound together by an electric nerve which inspired them with confidence and courage and led the spirit of great achievement—all bound together for the first time, but were in the most herical manner tested as agents of warding the rebetion. I might venture to say in the name of every officer, in the army and nav, they would give their protestation to the supernal aid the government received from this agent from the amount received from the surrender of the Southera arms. It is the work of the telegraph to abolish war and to give peace to at the world. In worldly affairs it is hecessay that manner and to give peace to at the world. In worldly affairs it is hecessay that manner and to give peace to at the world. In worldly affairs it is hecessay that manner and soldlers are the surrender of the police of the surrender of the police of the police, but the telegraph is hits mortal enemy. Which he cannot

this career, may be first the immortantly he so much deserves.

A poem, written by John J. Watson, was then read by Mr. Pope. Then followe i an eloquent address by fley, Mr. Galhacher, of Brooklyn, which was fouldy applauded. Mr. G. K. Walkott, on behalf of the telegraph operators, next addressed the meeting, and after him came Mr. James D. Reid, "on behalf of the forchead the venerable Morse.

"And Lang Syne" was then beautifully sung by Miss Sterling.

The next on the order of the programme was an address by Governor Hofman; but he was called during the day from the city. His place on the occasion was very acceptably flined by Judge Daly, who made a few remarks in telegraphic brevity.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S ADDRESS.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S ADDRESS.

Professor Morse, in response to the remarks of

Professor Morse, in response to the remarks of Judge Daly, said:—

FRIENDS AND CHILDREN OF THE TELEGRAPH—
When I was solicited to be present this evening, in compilance with the wishes of those who, with such zeal and success, responded to the suggestion of one of your number that a commemorative statue should be creeted in our unrivalled Park, and which has this day been placed in position and unveiled, I hesitated to comply—not that I did not reel a wish in person to return to your personal regard, but truly from a fear that I could use no terms which would adequately express my appreciation of your kindness. Whatever I may say must fail far short of expressing the grateful feelings, or conficting emotions, which agrate me on an occasion so unexampled in the history of inventions. Gladly would I have shrunk from this public demonstration were it not that my absence to-night, under the circumstances, might be construed into an apathy which I do not feel and which your overpowering kindness would instity rebuck. But where shall thanks begin, if. might be construed into an apalty which I do not feel and which your overpowering kindness would justly rebuke. But where shall thanks begin, if, tooking through all intervening instrumentalities, the Great Author of the gift of the telegraph to the world be not first of all acknowledged? "Not unto us, not into us, but unto God be all the glory," when I consider that He who rules supreme over the ways and destinies of man often makes use of the feeblest instruments to accomplish His benevolent purposes to man, as if by grandest contrast to point the mind with more marked effect to Him as their author, I cheerfully take my place on the lowest seat of His footstool. It is His bleasure, however, to work by human instrumentality. You have exceed, the invention rather than the inventor, and it is of no small significance that in the attitude so well chosen and so admirably executed by the talented young scupior, whose work presents him so prominently and so favorably before you, he has given permanence to that pregnant and just sentence which was the first nubice ulterance of the

ented young scuiplor, whose work presents him so prominently and so isvorably before you, he has given permanence to that pregnant and just senience which was the first public ulterance of the delegraph. What hath God wrought."

Little did that young friend, twenty-seven years go (and whose presence here to-night I most cortainly greet), in the artiess innocence of a devout neart, dream of the far-reaching effect of that first relegram which she inditted upon him who transmitted it. While as if by inspiration she struck the sepont of the invention, placing its real authorspon the throne, it at the same time struck a responding chord within this bosom, which still vibrates to temper with its ringing note any proud aspiration of a selfshness that, unchecked, might be disposed to exchain:—"is not this great liaby on which is have not be upon friend dream that she had thus turnshed me a substantial retreat from the condicting elethat young friend dream that she had thus termshed me a substantial retreat from the conflicting elements, which public and private praise at home and the gratulations of fereign nations stir into activity in the human heart unless is kept in just prominence the supreme Author of the gift.

You have chosen to impersonate in my humble edilgy an invention which, cradled upon the ocean, had its birth in an American ship. It was nursed and cheristicd not so mach from personal as from patriotic pride. Forecasting its future, even at its circle my most powerful stimulus to perseverance

effigy an invention which, cradied upon the ocean, had its birth in an American ship. It was nursed and cherished not so much from personal as from natriotic pride. Forecasting its future, even at its birth, my most powerful stimulus to perseverance through all the perils and trials of lisearly days—and they were neither few nor insignificant—was the thought that it must inevitably be world where it is application, and, moreover, that it would everywhere be holled as a grateful American gift to the nations. It is in this aspect of the present occasion that I look upon your proceedings as intended, not so much as homage to an individual as to the invention "whose lines" from America "have gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." In the carrying out of any plan of improvement, however grand or leasible, no single individual could possibly accompaish it without the and of others. We are, none of us, so powerful that we can dispense with the assistance, in various departments of the work, of those whose experience and knowledge must sapply the needed ald of their expertness. It is not sufficient that a brilliant project be proposed, that its modes of accomplishment are forescen and properly devised: there are, in every part of the entry-pre, other minds and other agencies to be constitued for information and counsel to perfect the whole plan. The chief Justice, in delivering the decision of the Suprene Court, says.—"It can make no difference whether he" (the inventor) "derives his information from books of from courtersation with men skitled in the science;" and "the fact that Morse sought and obtained the necessary laformation and counsel from the best sources and acted upon it neither impairs his rights as an inventor mor defracts from his merits." The inventor must seek and employ the skilled mechanician in his workshop, to put the inventor into practical form, and for this purpose some becaminary means are required, as well as mechanical sail, Both there funds and mechanical ski

CONTINUED ON TWELFIH PAGE